## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Amusements

Albaran's Jeanile Winston.
THE MANASAS PANORANA - 15th st. & Obio av.
E St. Rink - Finest surface in the country. For the purpose of extending the influence of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN during the congressional campaign of 1886 we will send the eight-page Saturday Virginia edition to an address for six months for fifty cents. At this low write there can be no clubbing rates.

THE Ulster rebellion is going to be

Good work and lots of it will make sur of a Herublican House in the fiftleth Con

In the hands of men entirely asinine Democratic House is siways a national af

THE tough and tedious tussic of the tir less tariff tinkers threatens to terminate I tearful talk.

The Carlisle presidential boom is on the ad. Its staying qualities are said to be literally immense.

THE Maine Democratic central committee everlook Cleveland and go away back to Jefferson in the call for a state convention. J. Davis has gone home with a rabbit's

feet in his rocket. He should model his speeches, as to length, on the tall of the The men who work with the hands are getting decidedly impatient with that con-

spicuous class who labor only with the mouths. MASSACHUSETTS Mugwamps mean mischief, if their victous snarling at their

Democratic allies can be accepted as an indication of their intentions. GEN. Gennox has already succeeded in netting up a lively commotion all over the

state of Georgia by his energetic campalgo

for the gubernatorial nomination. It is a fact worth recording that Ameri can sympathy with the Irish people has made government of Ireland by force an

impossibility henceforth and forever. No practificati enlargement of the area of the world's useful knowledge has thus for resulted from the Pan-Electric investigation, if we except Mr. Garland's confes-

ston of ill-luck at poker. Tue Chicago murderers will be hanged by the neck until they are dead. The Carrollton assessing will help to rule the country by keeping the majority under. Thus is natice vindicated in this free and happy

Turner is tome to be won by the states mar who will take the lead and push on to victory in a thorough reform of the Con ord. That publication ought to be a faithful record of debates. It is now a faisifier of facts.

petitor for the Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia, declines to accept the proposition to sattle the contest by primary elections. This does not look like confidence in popular strength.

The civil service commission is badly to hind in its work, -i below Tribune.

That will do no great damage. Brother Black is such a stalwart civil service reformer that he carries on the great work "all alone by himself" in a way that makes up for all the deficiencies of the commis-

BEFORE the country permits itself to get excited about the seizure of the fishing vessel Adams, it will want to know all the facts in the case. There may be good ground for serious offense, and there may be no cause of complaint. When the facts are officially ascertained and reported it will be easy to determine whether our national pride ought to be exalted or other-

## Robert C. Winthrop. This venerable patriot and statesman

present sojourning in Wash-His name and fame are bousehold words throughout America. On the 12th of this month Mr. Winthrop celebrated his 77th birthday, having been born in Boston, May 12, 1800. He graduated at Harvard College in 1898, and studied law with Daniel Webster. In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, and for three years was speaker of the house. He was a mumber of the United States House of Representatives from 1840 to 1849, then resigned, but was reelected the same year, continued in that body till 1850, and was speaker commencing with the Congress of 1847. He was appointed to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Webster. In 1848 he delivered the cornerators of the Washington monument. and was selected to deliver the oration upon its completion, Feb. 21, 1883. Although he health prevented its delivery by the author. It was read, in the hearing of both houses of Congress, by Gov. Long, of Massachu-

This brief sketch furnishes but a glance of the brilliant career of this distinguished

The following extract from an address delivered by Mr. Winthrop on Boston Common, 27th of August, 1862, will be cherished through coming years as one or the choicest geme of patriotic eloquence inspired by the opening events of the civi war: "Let us remember that we are not engaged in a war of the north against the south, but in a war of the nation against those who have rises up to destroy it. Let us heep our eyes and our hearts steadily fixed upon the old flag of our fathers -the same to-day, as when it was first lifted in trimonhat Saratoras or first about a rowa

plate for every ster."

April the inauguration day for the Presirepublic, as it was upon that must be American, and all our ettigens day that the first President was inaugurated the city of New York, the centennial of which will occur on the S6th of April, 1889. The suggestion is an excellent one, and he NATIONAL REPUBLICAN hopes that it will be adopted by Congress.

Our Colored Citizens.

As far as constitutions, acts of Congress nd state laws can effect that object we cave only one kind of citizens in the United States, and, in general, it is botter to discuss all public questions, if possible, without any reference to distinctions of race, color, condition, class, or section-acceptng it as fact, as well as law, that all our citizens are equals in right, privilege, and interest in all civil and political things. It is only when and where this level conslity gressly violated that we are not only jusified, but forced, to regard the distinction which is at the bottom of it—for to ignore t in such case is to partake of the crim polity of the violation. Hence it is that we are so often constrained, against our will, to consider the welfare of a large portion of our citizens as this is practically affected by race and section. The southern Bourbon, with his northern Wugwump and loughface allies, compels us to this course by his ceaseless attacks on the southern egro, his repeated breaches of the constitutions and laws, and his growing usurpaions of power thereby, which threaten every state in the Union and already grasp t absolute federal sway.

In considering our colored citizens and their treatment at the south by the Bourhons, it is a very narrow view indeed to confine our attention to the immediate victims and the local consequences. Whether the colored citizen be outraged at Danville or at Carrollton, whether he be counted out or shot out, the indirect and more imcriant purpose is to terrorize the white passes and subject them to Bournon lomineering, while the results reach their full fruition only in both branches of Congress and in the electoral college, which determines who shall be President and Vice President of the United States. It has often been proclaimed in Virginia by the wisest of her Republicans (and it is just as true everywhere in the south) that but for the unboly and unwarrantable use made of he negro to incite white prejudice and fear-not fear of the negro, but fear of Bourbonism-the large majority of the white recople of that state would be enthudastle Republicans. In short, if there were not so many negroes in Virginia and the south, the race pretext, of which Bourculem now so cruelly and cumningly avails tself in so many ways to cover its rascall ties, to excuse its barbarities, and to scoure its insolent domination, would be lacking and the people, who are so decidedly in favor of Republican principles and measures, would undoubtedly raily to the Re-

oublican party. Yet the underlying reason of Bourbon ection against the negro is not his race, or color, or his previous condition of servi-ude, but his politics. He is a Republican, in so far as he has any free convictions and adopted will, just as any other man would be under like circumstances-his very personal liberation from chattel slavery being due to the Republican party. Still I Is undeniable that if he were voluntarily to re-cuslave himself to his old masters, coming their ready tool to maintain their espotic rule, he would at once be relieved of the discrimination on account of his race and color, now so fiercely enforced against him by the Beurbons; and he would at least te recognized as one of "the common people," even if he were not armed and equipped to intimidate and slay the poor white trash," and for services elevated to honor. It happens, however, that this political freedom of con viction, will, and action is the chief and most important of all the powers, rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed to be American citizen. It lies at the root of all the burning questions now pressing people declined over a quarter century ago to escape secession and war by surrendering to these Bourbons, so now the colored people must signally assert their real manhood and best attest their fitness for citizenship by defying Bourbonism at every hazard.

In urging heretofore the distribution of our colored citizens more generally throughout the country, we have not been unmind-ful of the practical impossibility of a complete exodus of the negro population now so strongly rooted at the south; but it is certain that a large distribution of this population in all directions has been in endy progress for some years, and it would take but little encouragement, with organized aid and wise management, to increase it greatly. The twofold result, in a political view, would be the personal and civil security and elevation of the negroes migrating to communities where their status before the law would be recognized and protected, and a corresponding benefit to those left behind, by reason of the very diminution of their numbers this diminution, precisely in the ratio it acquires, reducing the race prejudice as an available motor in southern politics, and, from a material standpoint, forcing even the Bourbons to concede much to retain the valuathe labor seeking employment where it finds respect for its rights and manhood. Even in Texas, already, there have been significant recent indications that the value of the negro, both as a laborer and citizen, must be recognized, with corresponding recognition of his civil and political equality. There it was a threat that the negro "must go" which elicited these indications of a keen approctation of the colored man's relations to southern prosperity; and the evitation for the colored man to away." especially if accepted to any marked extent, will hasten and multiply manifestations of every kind to conciliate and protect

"Business" will largely modify prejudice and partisancy. Even in Mississippi the egro makes the cotton and the cotton makes the Bourbon. Let the negro begin to throw down the hoe and move away, and at that moment the Bourbon must disarm or perish. In either case Bourbonian has to abandon political intolerance, and Republicanism will enter upon a free course all over the south, with no man to molest t or to make it sfraid. There will be a general emancipation, in whose blessings whiten and blacks will alike share; and the class thuggism, which has so far survived the slavery out of which it grew, will utterly sense or skulk in darkness and disguise like other shomleable and infamous practices.

It is not at all surprising, nevertheless, that the proposition for a general unigration and dispersion of the southern colored population should be opposed and met by counter proposition for a concentration of the blacks in a number of southern states, there to assert and maintain their free tora and independence by overwhelming numbers, or, if need be, by armed force. We can very well understand the human nature which impires these latter suggestions of self-assertion and self-defense. Nay, we in madness at Sumter. That flag tells our sympathine with it in large degree. Yet whole story. It has a star for every state, we cannot shut our eyes to the considera-Let us resolve that there shall still be a tions which make this proposed concentraate for every ster."

Mr. Wistbrop is most desfrous that a law and Impracticable. We want no Irish, should be enacted making the 30th day of or Scotch, or German, or Polor Scandinavian, or African the very highest authority and reputation n military and naval affairs.

state in this Union. No. All our states

Americans. This suggestion of concentra-

tion and segregation on lines of race, color,

speech, religion, or other distinction,

springs from that very source which has cursed the south and brought so much woe

on all of us, and which our constitutions,

laws, and best patriotism have sought sedu-

first steps toward this concentration would

be met with the cry of "negro domination,"

not only in the states immediately threat-

ened, but all through the south; and there

would assuredly ensue a mad carnival of

passion and prejudice, with Bourbonism

ruling the storm of violence and

blood to its own purposes and profit. Nothing but actual war, in one form or an-

other, could result even from such an ex-

periment; and it could never succeed. nless backed by the whole federal power,

as in 1861-1865. It is also certain that, under all the present conditions, such an

attempt would only increase and intensify

he evils now afflicting the colored and Re-

publican citizens of the south. Coplahs,

Danvilles, Hamburgs, and Carrolltons

would redden in every state, from Virginia

We are persuaded that the diffusion of

the negroes will work out their salvation.

We have no expectation nor desire that

they entirely abandon the south. But, as

we have said, they are dispersing to all

parts of the country, and this dispersion

may readily be stimulated, by due mesos,

o effective proportions for all the good re-

suits we have pointed out and are solicitous

colored man in the common American

blood will also be thus promoted and

hastened. Men of other races soon lose

their identity among us, and sooner or later the negro himself, notwithstanding

his color, will lapse into the indistinguish

able general tide. It may be centuries

hence; but the greater will aborb the less

in the end. Whatever one's views about the

direct ampligamation of whites and blacks,

it is undeniable that miscogenation has long

been practiced in the land, and is still pro-

ceeding, with all its diversified action, through mulattoes, quadroons, octoroons,

and other degrees of consenguinity. Our

censuses should, but do not, give us proper

ethnological data to judge accurately of

the progress this intermination has already

made, or to predict its future rate of pro

press; but in the last Virginia School Re-

port is a table which (taken from a census

anda by the direction of the state school

oard) shows that the total colored school

population of Virginia (children between 5 and 21 years of age) is 267,249, of whom

235,450 are classed as negroes, 35,738 as nullattoes, 3,005 as quadroons,

and 1,056 as offereess. Out of the 267,240 colored there are thus found 40,799 who are

not pure blacks or negroes, and we may be

sure that a more different census would find

ginia, by the last census, has a total colored

population of 631,707, of whom, on the

ratio of the school population, 97,000, at least, are not negrous, though so counterated

and so accounted in the varied speculations

we see on the race problem. Over 15 pc

cent, of the so-called negroes of Virginia

are not negroes! The total colored popu

Indians, Chinese, Japanese, &c., is 6,752,818, of whom we may be sure

that much more than 15 per cent., or 1,212,921 are not negroes

Let our future censuses help us to dis

cover the whole of the important truth

which the present eareless or imperfect enu-

merations and classifications only serve to

Meanwhile, there is every good reason in

philanthropy and statesmanship to promote

colored dispersion. It will immediately

cnefit the negro who moves away and him

who stays: it will tend to solve the south

ern problem happily, and ultimately it will

Ulster in Arms.

The Orangemen of Ulster, who hate the

toman Catholics with a hatrod passing

that of women, are buying arms and am-

munition to fight against home rule. They

are also doing a big bit of brag, possibl

of bluff. They are good at that sort o

thing, naving had ample practice. John

Mitchell, who knew those gentry well,

both contemporaneously and historically,

touched them off with his accustomed neat

ness and incisiveness in the following pas-

sage, published in his Irish Citizen, when

they were threatening to rise in arms

When emancipation was proposed the Orangemen became savage, and threatened for

evolt and dethrone the faithless house of

Hanover. When the municipal reform and was passed, admitting Catholies to the corpora

ions of their own cities, those lovalists felt

durance, and if a Papist could be alderman Derry the end of the world was indeed at and. They swore dreadfully that they would

hold by their Bibles-that is, the Protestant as

cendency—to the last gasp; they would kick the king's crown late the Boyne, just as they are threatening now, and so forth. When

O'Connell became potent enough to control some of the patronage of the city, and when whig governments began to place Catholic judges on the bench, then, indeed, the crisis

had come-the Orangemen felt that the time

had at last arrived when they must resist like

men, and at least perish, if perish they must, with their Bibles clasped to their bosoms. Well, they had no notion of resisting like men,

per of perishing; and, as for "their Bibles."

they knew no more about that book than abou anything elso. All they have been good for wa

an occasional riot, and even in that they are

enerally cautious of late; for the Papists are

The position of these men as regards

Mitchell wrote those true and caustic lines.

Our Neglected Navy and Defenseles

Sen Coast.

Judging from the general tone of the

ress from all parts of the United States

and from the opinions of thoughtful per-

we are now happily at peace with all the

world, the minds of our people are deeply impressed with the idea that the necessity

have the money, the material, and the men.

or building up our navy is imperative. We

nd what we need and must have to com-

dete the circle are the guns and the vessels

on the part of the Navy Department in the

preparations of the plans and specifications

for our new cruisers.

Congress has been in session for nearly

half a year and they have not yet clearly

demonstrated that they are fully abreast of

the times in this imperative natural ne-cessity. On an important matter like this

ve should not demand of them crude or too

hasty legislation, but certainly time enough

has been spent to show more practical re-

sults, both in execution and in legislation, than can yet be seen. It is true that we

re a great and powerful nation and other

may fear to attack us, but we should not

depend too much on this state of affairs.

Great mattons have again and again felt

the stinging panishments and deep humil-

iations inflicted on them by others for loss

powerful, but better prepared for sudden

wicked, seiffsh world, in which love of our

neighbor is not the prevailing sentiment.

Our shameful national nakedness has again

war-like emergency. We still live in a

There seems to be an unnecessary delay

ons as expressed in conversation, alth-

litics is just the same to-day as when John

serous and strong, and much disinglined to

that all was lost. There was a limit to human

against the church disestablishment bill:

do much to settle the race problem

hide from us.

the United States, including

much larger proportion of these. Vir-

The merging and absorption of the

to Texas. And what remedy? Bah!

ously to guard against. Besides, the very

On the seaboard we are practically defenseless. We have neither guns, forts, torpede boats, nor ships that are abreast of this age in mechanical construction. We are apparently making but little real earnest preparation for either one of those four national requisites for defense. We are simply pestog as a large, good-natured, well-behaved, unarmed nation as far as the defense of our seaboard is concerned and we do not even keep up an appearance of strength on the sea.

Is it right, is it wise, is it the exercise of

the commonest kind of common sense to thus permit our entire seaboard wealth to remain really defenseless and unprotected aguinst an attack from some unexpected for-eign fee? The voice of the people says no in thunder tones. members of Cougress go back to the homes of their people, will not many of them have to give some very lame exuses for their delay and apparent indiffer ence to this vital question? It is not too late yet for them to show that they are is accord with the scutiment of their best in formed constituents. A tax of but ter cents for each of us would scarcely be felt, yet the six million dollars a year thus raised, if judiciously and economically expended in the preparation for building guns and vessels, would make a fair start that would be fully appreciated. After such a start was fairly made, thrice this amount could be most wisely expended annually Let those in power think over it and acwith promptness and decision, and we feel sure that the country will approve of their setion and say, "Well done, good and faith ful servants." The world has not yet reached that enviable point in the game of progress where love is the leading card; unfortu nately, enlightened selfishness ranks higher. This is the card we must hold in this game

Not to be Dishonored. In spite of the persistent objections o Congressman Holman to increase the conular contingent fund from \$130,000 t \$150,000, the appropriation was secured. While Mr. Holman was exposing his penny wisdom and pound foolishness by opposing the measure, three drafts drawn according to law on the Secretary of State by con-suls were dishonored, because Congress had failed to appropriate a sufficient fund to meet the contingent expenses of the consular service. Year after year the appro priations for this purpose have been less by 35 per cent, than the known requiremof the service, and year after year the defielt has been supplied by a deficiency appropriation, and this mockery and shiftles ness on the part of such statesmen as Mr. Holman have subjected scores of our faithful representatives abroad to a form of humiltion which ought to flush the face of every page who serves such congressional masters. We are especially gratified that Congress acted promptly in this matter and relieved the Department of State from a most cembarrassing position and saved the consular orps, for the coming year at least, from aving their drafts on the government fre turned to them dishonored.

The Belt Divorce Suit Perjurers. Last September we called editorial at ention to the evidence taken by a commision in this city in the Belt divorce case. The details of that distressing story have been clearly and frequently placed before the public, and we do not now propose to recall them. A brave, gentle, and outrageusly-wronged woman narrowly escaped being made the victim of one of the basest and most diabolical conspiracies recorded in the crimical annals of the country, and this conspiracy was effectually aided by the action of an obsolete law and the ap-

pointment of a private commission. As will easily be remembered the evidence of the witnesses, brought before the commission to testify against Mrs. Belt. was broken down absolutely and in every particular. Cunningham, the pseudo-de-tective, who manufactured the evidence, eft the city before the commission had concluded its session, and has not been heard of since.

Samuel Jackson, the private watchman, who testified with his badge worn conspicuusly on his breast, stated on cross-exami nation that all be had said, from beginning to sud, about Mrs. Godfrey (the name of the lady before she married Mr. Belt) was utterly untrue; that a saloon keeper named Jolley had promised him 850 to testify, and that Cumpingham had told him the story he was expected to repeat in court.

Battle Minor, another of Cunningham's witnesses, knowing that Jackson had confessed his perjury, requested permission to take back what he had said himself, "as it was all lies." He said he had been told that he should be well paid if he testified against the lady. He wanted to say now that he did not know the lady; that he bad never seen her in his life; that he knew nothing about her, and that he had been induced by Cunningham to come forward and swear as he did upon the promise of being well paid.

Those suborned witnesses who remained to stand their trial for perjury were sent to the penitentiary for five years, and in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of last week appeared the account of Jackson's trial, when the jury took seven minutes to agree to a verdict of "guilty as indicted."

Some further trials may take place and

the law's delay may postpone the punishment of miscreants who, for a few dollars, would have willingly sworn away the fair fame of an innocent woman. But justice has at last been vindicated and a famous divorce suit ended. Yet we should like to know more of the people who were behind Canningham and his miserable gang. What shall be thought of the men and women who directly or indirectly sided the procuring of all the perjured evidence? What reliance can be placed on the wisdom or rectitude of men, high in public estimation and society, supposed to be learned in the law and skilled in the phenomenal aberrations of human nature, who have not capacity or conscience enough to discern between perjured and legitimate evidence? On October 24, 1885, Judge Fisher, of the Baltimore circuit court, granted a divorce a mensa of thoro to Mrs. Belt, and this decision is a complete legal vindication of that lady. But what amends can any judge's decision offer for slander and libel upon the reputation of a proud, honored, and distinguished Quaker family, with all

its attendant ramification? What atonement shall be made for the ottering reason, for the shattered hopes and health of a brilliant woman, the orna ment of society and the idol of a closelyunited family circle? From the depths of the human heart comes no satisfactory answer to such questions. We mortal millions must live alone with the haunting memories of joys and sorrows that we thought were dead. But time remains, the one permanent instance of nature's compassion, and, under its healing influence, the mind and heart, conscious of their rectitude, shall grow again into accord with their surroundings, reverting to the bitter past and the baseness of individuals only as if one should recall the phantoms of

some delirious dream. If this divorce suit accomplishes no further good, it will, at least, have called public attention to the fact that no man or woman is safe in life or character while three classes of ruffians are permitted to be

and again been exposed by gentlemen of at large in our midet: (1) Those who are ready to perjure themselves; (2) those who procure perjury; (3) those who avail themselves of the benefits procured by perjury. without the danger or responsibility of dis-

Such people exert an influence upon so ciety more poisonous and truly destructive -because more secret, lasting, and instruct ing-than the teachings of socialists or the dynamite of anarchy.

American society cannot co-exist with such indefensible methods, and those who employ them must be branded as brutal assassing of character, and punished as severely as those who maliciously destroy nman life.

This case, however, will be memorable in the completeness of its vindication of a most estimable lady, and in a manner that seems like the direct intervention of Divine Providence. It teaches also that a pure and stainless character only emerges the more brightly from the tortures of an ordeal so excruciating.

The Kirmes.

A great event of the Washington season which is fully reported in our columns, has with exceptional eclat. The spectacular beauty of the dance of nations ast night is unprecedented in this country, and we doubt if more varied and more graceful dancing has been ever seen in any theater or court of Europe. We hope that the financial results may be as satisfactory as the dramatic, musical, and esthetic effects were beautiful, and we heartly congratulate all engaged in the fine represen tation.

rilent soldier of the war of 1812, and afterward President of the United States, rest in a dilapi ed old tomb on his former ha North Bend, on the Ohio river. Indiana people are now petitioning Congress to erect a nentment to his memory-a thing which bould certainly be done, if not by the nation, by the people emong whom he lived the greater part of his life. Thirds Birde.

By all means let a monument be erected ver the remains of "Old Tippecanoe." The state of indiana should be proud and glad f an opportunity to do this, and should resent a proposition for any other authority. national or local, to do it. But if Indiana does not care to avail herself of the privilege, let the work be done by act of Congress.

DYNAMITE diabolism demands destruc-

Breakfast Table Letter to the President. MR. PRESIDENT:

"When man was lost in Paradisc

It was a grievous thing, no doubt But, by her own fair sacrifice, A woman, bless her! helped him out. Witnessing the beauty, the grace, and the illiancy of the fairest maidens of the naion's capital in the dance of the nations at the National Theater must have made a most enloyable evening for, you, and must give a halo and a fragrance to the memory of every lovely woman in the mind and sense of every man in love. It is proposed to inaugurate a merry matri-

monial dance in the grand rotunda, under the

erowning glory of the Goddess of Liberty. he fairest of America's daughters will repreent every state and territory. It will be the dance of the nation, instead of the dance of the nations. It will be in heaer of the appreaching nuptials of the nation's President. To give this distinguished and happy epoch in the social life of the republic the stamp of national approval, it has been suggested as not improper, but, in view of recent events, most wise, that the President should send to the Scoate the name of his affianced fair one with all the correspondence, requesting the advice and consent of the Senate to this alliance, which will confer the honor of presiding at the executive mansion, and give a lineat descendant to the position which Martha Washngton and a long tine of illustrious ladies nited with such exquisite grace and dignity. inequaled by royalty.

Amid the surroundings of decoration, of the some and elecumstance of ambassadors, ministers, and legations of foreign lands, meeting in cordial association with the sovereigns of this republic, joining in strewing flowers in the pathway of the bridal pair, as they move round the circle to the tender and destrains of music, all must acknowledge that that brilliant assembly is but the blossom of the flower of liberty.

"Thy sacred leaves, Fair Freedom's flower, Shall ever float on dome and tower, To all their heavenly colors true. To blackening frost or crimson dew, And God love us as we love thee, Thrice hole Flower of Liberty. Then hall the banner of the Free, The starry Flower of Liberty!' THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Complimentary from Dr. Talmage. 1 South Oxford Strent, Brooklyn-Dear s. Fox: I have been reading your report of my last Friday night lecture. It is the best specimen of stenographic and telegraphic accuracy I have ever seen. Thanks also to Mr. Vilas and the Postoffice Department, we read at our tea table in Brooklyn the paper you publish in the morning of the same day. Yours, &c., T. DE WITT TALMAGE

The Detail for the Atlanta. The detail of officers for the new cruises Atlanta, at New York, is now being prepared at the Navy Department. So far as completed it includes Capt. Francis M. Bruce as commander and Lieut Robert M. Berry as executive officer. The officers will report for duty June 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALICE HARRISON AT THE NATIONAL That bright little soubrette, Alice Harrison, will hold the boards at the National next week, and will present, with the assistance of her excellent company, "Hot Water," in which alle has been very successful during the pas-"LA PERICHOLE" AT ALBAUGH'S.

"LA PERICHOLE" AT ALBAUGH'S.

"La Perichole," will be the opera at Albaugh's next week, with Jeannie Winston in the title role. The sparkling little opera will be put on in grand style, and the regular company will assume the various parts.

OUR "LITLE TRUBE,"

Miss Annie Lewis closed her season with her play, "The Little Trump," list Saturday, at Clevelana, Ohio. She has been out the road since last august and has been very successful, and has secured return dates for every city in which she has appeared. She reached her home in this city yesterday, where she will take a much needed rest until the 20th instant, when she goes to New York, where she will rehearse a new play, entitled a "Har of Soap," and will play a season of four weeks, commencing June 14, playing one week at Beston, Buffalo, Chucimani, and Chicago, under the management of Frank Tannehill, jr., of the Private Secretary Company.

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT. CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT.

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCRET.

The Choral Society will give their last concert for the season at the Congressional church next Wednesday evening. The programme will consist of an opening choras by the society, solo numbers and the "Ancient Mariner." Miss Aguess Huntington, who was introduced to the Washington public a year ago by the Choral Society, will sing two German songs, one of them for the first time in this country. Mrs. S. C. Ford, the sprane, is a Cleveland lady, and has lately sang in concert in New York city and been enthusiastically received. HEREOG'S OPERA HOUSE,

HERROG'S OFERA HOUSE,

A love story, a romance of heroism, inda
benutiful expression in the metadeama, "A
Brave Woman," which will be respresented at
Hermog's throughout next week. The leading
parts are to be assumed by Jumes M. Hardio
and sam You Laer. He is ever earnest, of
manly appearance fruly, and equally impressive in judicular passionals characters,
the as only a noble woman may, excess in the
normayal of tender and varying emotions.
The Cast of the company is happelly arranged.
A rescue on the seasonst is vivin and life like.

The Diff Number. Buriceone will possess the lime stage nox week. May Adams and wenty other hos his life in with dance and one and most week speech. The wild largher absunding three, "Our Girls," ends even netrationed, and sonds the happy authence of delightful dreams.

A VISIT TO VICTOR HUGO. The Poet-His Son-in-Law-The Children-The Cat, the Hunt, and the

Carvings-Garibaldi's Room.

While M. Lockroy, son-in-law of the poet, was rattling along in lively conversation, held at the same time with half a dozen people, two or three French gentlemen ontered the room, and presently little groups were formed when I found myself tete-a tete with Victor Hugo. On my way to the house I had prepared a beautiful speech to my best French, and was burning to get rid of it, so now came the chance to fire it off. Certain misgivings had arisen in my mind lest I should be unequal to the opportunity, and I remembered only too distinctly and I remembered only too distinctly
that when Heine first met Goethe all he
could find to say was that the plums between Jens and Weimsr were very sweet.
I, however, had a great advantage over
Heine in not being a poet, and probably
Victor Hugo was not so overwhelming in
appearance as the writer of "Faust." At
all events when I was taken by the arm and
led to the other end of the room to look at
a ricture I summoned all my available appearance as the writer of "Faust." At all events when I was taken by the arm and led to the other end of the room to look at a pleture I summoned all my available and my I said to bashfulness, "lifet thee behind me," and opened upon Victor. In rather extravagant phrase I told him what a lecturer upon modern French literature had said about him in an address to my class at the university, and he appeared very much pleased at a reference in which he was compared at one time to Turgot and at another to L'Hopfial. He seemed deeply interested when I said that the stories of Jean Valjean, Fantine, and M. Bien-Aime had first startled me into a serious consideration of human misery and human duties, and he laughed heartily when I told him that, having read "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" at the seaside, I had to give up saitwater bathing—my principal delight in life—from a paralyzing terror of the devilish. Sometimes I haited for a word, which he supplied, and, as my address was really a continuous enlogy uttered by an overgrown boy, who believed every word he said, the old gentleman seemed disappointed when my foreign language gave out, and his attitude reminded one of Oliverasking for "more." He was sufficiently pleased to look several times in the direction of his son-in-law, who, at the mention of L'Hoptial's name, joined him in expressing gratification through the medium of cyces and shoulders.

The reply was failering and deliberate, interspersed with English words which were more difficult to understand, as pronounced by Hugo, than the French ones. He congratulated me upon my knowledge of his language, at which I foit my boots blushing, and stated that be could never learn any language but his own. He spoke of Gladstone, Tennyson, and Ireland, and asked if all Irlshimen were six feet high. I replied that Tipperary was famous for a population of which the smallest male unit would be half a foot taller than Porthos. Athos, or the invulnerable D'Artaguan, He broke into broad laughter at this point, and encouraged me

molded after the manner of Froude, not Hallam. Facts being only made for slaves I dealt largely in color, and we had a good

time.
This conversation lasted more than an This conversation issted more than an hour, and during that period I observed the poet very closely. His short gray hair and bushy eyebrows stood flercely on end, and the large, piercing, brown eyes looked clear through mine until I felt them burning holes in the back of my head. The nose was stout and fiesby and the complexion wenderfully clear and fresh for a man of nearly eighty. He stood the entire time, now and then taking a turn around the table, with his hands deep in the side pockets of a short black-ribbed silk coat. A black silk neck-cloth was folded negligently under a broad unstarched collar which rippied down over the waishoost. I have seen Tunnyaon in the Isle of Wight, Walt Whitman in Philadelphia, and Victor Hugo in Guernsey, and noticed that a unity of the trinity consisted in the starchiess collar.

of the trinity consisted in the starchless collar.

Victor Hugo's eyes interested me more than any other of his externals. They were very penetrating and very sad, and honest as those of a cow—than which I can conceive no higher compiliment. There was no humor in them, and the very pupils appeared to be buried in egotism. While Hugo was looking in my direction I seemed to hear his eyes say, "I, Victor Hugo, who have taken God into my confidence in helping to run the universe, under the control of France, am looking at you. For a mortal you are passable, but don't forget that you are in presence of a God." The peculiarity of all this egotism was that it gave no offerse. It was all pardonable, indeed lovable, when one remembered that with less self-consciousness "Less Miscrables" would never have been written. ables" would never have been written.

As such thoughts were passing through my mind a door of the salon was banged open, and two children came bounding into the and two children came bounding into the room. One of them, a little girl, held a cat in her arms, and dropped it promptly upon the carpet. The cat ran around Victor Hugo-who stopped talking.—and then urged on her mad career under chairs and tables, between the boots of the big French-mus on the hearth row, and right round man on the hearth rug, and right round the circle of ladies, with the children in full itt after her. Suddenly, just when the hunt had monopolized all attention, the cat jumped out the window and made off through the veranda into the night. The jumped out the window and made off through the veranda into the night. The children narrowly escaped jumping, the poet burst out laughing, the isadies smiled, and the victors were thankful. The children then came over to their grandfather, who introduced them to me, when they brought chairs up to the table near where we were standing, and proceeded to kneel upon them; they then placed their chows upon the table, and burled their heads in little headspheres made—so I could see—of very pretty, sunburnt, little hands. They listened, or pretended to listen, and I had time to notice the favored youngsters for whom had been written "L'Art D'Etre Grandpere."

Both children were very dark complexioned—swartby in fact, but they were bright and beautiful as I believe most children would be if only they had the propersort of grandfathers! The boy Georges, about 12 years old, was dressed in Highland costume, and that dress showed off to excellent advantage his fine figure and sturdy limbs. When Learnet heads in the figure and sturdy limbs.

land costume, and that dress showed off to excellent advantage his fine figure and sturdy limbs. When I came to know him well I found that his mind was as sturdy as his limbs. He was the proper sort of a boy. He didn't know anything at all about books, and what's more, he didn't care. But he knew every animal and leaf, and tree and fruit, and fish that condescended to grow on or around the island. He also knew every street in Paris, and he could tell of hairbreadth 'scapes by flood and field and street, from boat and bull and 'bus. But Jeannette was the perfection of little

But Jeannette was the perfection of little girlhood. I have forgotten all about her dress except that she wore a tartan plaid suit, with a red sash falling from the shoulder and knotted at the side, followed by eylendid streamers of the same hue, which were shown to full advantage in the quest of the cat. It would give me greater pleasure to be able to describe Jeannette as I saw her then—or as I thought I saw her—than to write a successful analytical novel of the Beston school now, but I shall let her speak in action, like the characters of Shakespeare.

of the Beston school now, but I shall let her speak in action, like the characters of Shakespeare.

When the children had been for a very little time at the table I went round and sat near them. Jeannette gave me the biography of her cat and Georges commented with some asperity upon the dates, number of kittens, rate, mice, and saucers'involved in the narrative of his sister. Then the boy grew tired of the cat business and wandered off to the other visitors, while the little girl took me by the hand and showed me all over the house. On one table she showed me the four beautiful lakstands with the names Lamartine, Dumas, George Sand, and Victor Hugo. We then went upstairs to the library, where I found a room more remarkable for its walls than its books. On the oaken panels extending to the celling were carved all sorts of inverted commonplaces. The work had evidently been done by some person who was happier with his intellect than with his penknife. The letters were of sadly unequal length, and the whittling looked at first like a desectation of the handsome panels, but this oak, illes the fabled toad, contained a preform lewel in the odd sentences carved all about with the packknife of Victor Hugo.

Remembering the ruthiess battle cry of the Romans, Far Victor's which gave peremptory directions to spare not use, woose, or children, it was refreshing to dud Victor's bold inversion, Glaria Victor's bold inversion, Glaria Victor's bold inversion, Glaria Victor's hold inversion, Glaria Victor's hold inversion, Glaria Victor's hold inversion, Glaria Victor's bold inversion, Gl

Nemark-giory to the vanquished; was to no one! Another clums; carving to which Jeannette called my attention was Calon

Resispour Les Vaiscus! seeming to mean that at the worst the philosophy of such a man as Cato remains to comfort those whom life has defeated.

Thave forgotten most of the other interesting maxims, which are now buried in my note books, but I had a fellightful time discussing them with my gay compasion, who understood nothing about such idiomatic carvings, except that her grandfather "had made" them, and, therefore, she loved to show them to her friends.

Jeannette then took me isto the room which many years before had been prenared for the reception of Garibaid on his expected return from England. But, as will be remembered, the Italian hero created such a republican furore in Great Britain that it was found expedient to amuggle him away from "Albion's see-girt iale," not giving him the choice even of stopping to see his friend Hugo at Guernsey. For more than fifteen years the richly furnished room had been waiting for him, but Garibaid to ever came and the room had never been disturbed. It was hung with purple velvet, and the bedatead was draped with some valuable lace—worth, I was informed, far more than its weight in gold. About the center of the head-board, just over the pillows, was a small oak bracket, on which was placed a death's head, beautifully carved in marble, about the size of an ordinary hen egg, with a legend carved beneath, Nor. Mers, Lux-Night, Death, Light; which may be some indication of Hugo's ideas upon immortality.

Upon another occasion Jeannette took me up to "The Study," which is a species of glass case built on top of the original Hauteville House. This room and its associations are so interesting that, with Jeannette's permission, we will postpone its consideration until next Saturday.

mission, we will postpone its consideration until next Saturday.

Monuments to Columbus, Lafayette. and Garfield.
Washington, May 6, 1886-My Dran FRIEND: Though tardy, the American Senate has remembered the discoverer of this

ate has remembered the discoverer of this part of the world, the friend and derender, and one of the martyred presidents—Christopher Columbus, Lafayette, and Garfield—by passing a joint resolution to erect to each of them a monument in Washington on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus and on the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution of the United States.

It appears to be the desire of the authors of this joint resolution, Senators Hoar and Morrill, as well as of Mr. Clark, the architect of the United States capitol, that an Italian sculptor should make the statue of Columbus; a French sculptor that of Lafayette, and an American sculptor that of Garfield, though they intend to subject the whole matter to competition of artists of all nationalities.

Il nationalities.
The statue of Columbus will be unveiled on the 13th day of October, 1892, and I hasten to send you a copy of the joint resolution of the Senate, also a copy of the resolution for a Permanent Exposition of the three Americas in the capital of the United States.

the three Americas in the capital of the United States.

It would be most becoming for you as a distinguished Genoses sculptor, one who has made the statue of Vincenzo Bellini, and has gathered so many other artistic laurels, to compete for the highest of all, to send in marble to posterity the image of the immortal, world-seeking Gense varieties. Columbus of cese navigator, Christopher Columbus of

I beg of you to give your most serious consideration to this grand subject, and to consideration to this grand subject, and to send me a few photographs of the monu-ment of Columbus in our beloved Genoa, which I will present to the Senate and Permanent Exhibition committee here in Washington. Your good friend, Chiso Cæsan Monrao. Signon Giulio Moyrevende, Artist Sculp-tor, Genoa and Rome.

THE INFANTRY FAIR.

Closing of Some of the Voting Contests -The Awards.

The jam at the Infantry fair last night was as great as on the night previous, and everyone found enjoyment on all sides. The voting on several articles closed, and for a time the bidding was spirited. The for a time the bidding was spirited. The following were the tellers to decide on the voting contests: Messrs. J. C. Entwisie, E. Burdine, Charles Shelse, Lieut. Cowie, G. E. Hale, D. Sim Johnson, Howard Beall, Wm. McPyncheon, C. H. Ourand, Charles M. Loeffler, W. L. Seufferle, W. B. Holtzclaw, Allison Nailor, jr., E. H. Neumyer, W. H. Harrison, George Breitbarth, B. R. Ross, and E. G. Wheeler.

Awards were made as follows: Hollister.

Awards were made as follows : Holliste Awards were made as follows: Hollister domestic sewing machine—Awarded to Miss Abbie Hancock, votes cast 3594, total votes 605. Towles's baby carriage to baby receiving highest number of votes — Awarded to E. Morsell, votes cast 575, total votes 646. Desk for collector—Awarded to H. D. Pfell, votes cast 854, total votes 90. Post sewing machine to dressmaker—Awarded to Mrs. W. S. Knox, votes cast 8354, total votes 8451. Breuninger sword and belt for member of Commandery, Knights Templar—Awarded Commandery, Knights Templar Awarded to C. S. Moore, votes cast 1,613b, total Commandery, Knights Templar—Awarded to C. S. Moore, votes cast 1,613½, total votes 1,752½. George Keen suit to gentleman—Awarded to O. V. Shomo, votes cast 318, total votes 318. Independent Ice Company, oyster dealer's cutfit—awarded to B. Crowiey, votes cast 350, total votes 406. Phenix secretary and cabinet—awarded to H. M. Binningham, votes cast 750½, total votes 759½. Clark Bros.' cylinder desk—awarded to F. S. Farks, votes cast 475½, total votes 631. Touley baby carriage—awarded to Don-Touley baby carriage—awarded to Don aldson, votes cast 557, total votes 581. Disston's saws, to mechanic, awarded to R. L. Boss-votes cast 3401, total

A grand promenade concert will be given Monday, Tucsday, and Wednesday even-ings. The booths will be closed, but the articles that are not closed out will be sold for any reasonable offer.

Caverns of Luray. The Baltimore and Ohio, in connection with the Shenandoah Valley railroad, will run an excursion to the famous Caverns of Luray Sanday, May 30, and those desiring to go should purchase their tickets early, as the number is limited. Each ticket entities the holder to a reserved seat coupon during the day. There is no crowding or confusion

the day. There is no crowding or confusion either going or returning. Small packages and parcels can be left in the cars with perfect safety, as they are locked and guarded by special watchingen. Covered phaetons transfer passengers to and from the Caveres and protect them from the sun and rain, so that the weather has nothing to do with the success of the trip. No change of clothing is necessary; a pair of gum shoes for the ladies are preferable, but not indispensable, as the walks are comparatively dry. The caves are lighted with electric lights, aided by hundreds of candles, thus fully displaying all its hidden beauties. Round trip rate, \$3.50, which includes allowed in the caves. The train leaves lightmore and Ohio depot at 8:30 a.m.; arrives at Luray at 1 p. m. Returning, leaves Luray at 5 p. m.; arrives at 8:30 p. m. Every ticket entitles you to a reserved scat. Positively limited to 150 from Washington. Ticket offices—507, 619, and 1359 Pennsylvania avenue. vania avenue.

The collections made for St. Charles Colege by the Catholic churches recently were s follows : St. Matthew's, \$200 ; St. Peter's. as follows: St. Matthew's, \$200; St. Peter's, \$110; St. Aloystus, \$106; St. Dominic's, \$40; St. Patrick's, \$80; St. Stephen's, \$50; Holy Trinity, Georgetown, \$49; St. Joseph's, \$45.78, and St. Teresa's, Uniontown, \$30. Total, \$750.78.

PERSONALITIES. R. W. AUSTIN, of the Knoxville (Tenn.)

Dally Chronicle, is in the city. THE Curtin labor investigating committees eff St. Louis last night for Washington. Miss Agnes Huntington, who is to sing at the Choral Society concert, is the guest of Mrs. John J. Knox.

JUDGE ROBERT LOWBY, present member of Congress of the twelfth Indiana district, has been nominated for a third term.

Among the President's callers 'yesterday were the Secretary of War, Civil Service Com-missioner Edgerton, Senatora Dawes, Coke, and Stanford: Representatives Le Fevre, Lafoon, Holman, Henley, Morrow, Landes, Bragg, and James B. Stetson, of California.

MAA EDWARD S. FOWLER, formerly assistant appealar of the port of New York, who has been visiting with friends at 1431 R street, ich for his home in Problyn bat evening. In a pleasant interview held with Assistant Subrefary Fairchild vesterday in zelation to his removal from office Mr. Fowler was informed that there were no charges whatever on file against him in the Treasury Department.

MORE URGENT DEFICIENCIES.

Nearly Six and One-Quarter Million Dollars Additional Bequired for Pensions, Printing, &c.

Mr. Adams, of New York, vesterday reported from the appropriation committee an urgent deficiency appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates \$330,000 for public printing and \$6,000,000 for pensions. Pro-

printing and \$6,000,000 for pensions. Pro-vision is also made for the transfer of an unexpended balance of \$200,000 from the appropriation for the pay of the army far 1885 to meet a deficiency in the pay of the army for 1880.

Accompanying the bill is a letter from the public printer stating that the appro-priation is made necessary by reason of the reduction of \$550,000 in the appropriation for the present itscal year without a cor-responding reduction of the orders for printing. In order to avoid a furlough of for the present itscal year without a cor-responding reduction of the orders for printing. In order to avoid a furlough of employes and a suspension of the publica-tion of the Heavy, the public printer says this appropriation should be made available not fater than the 25th instant. In explanation of the deficiency in the appropriation for pensions, the commissioner of pensions says: On May 8 there was to the restricted the appro-

On May 8 there was to the credit of the appro On May 8 there was to the credit of the appropriation for permisons \$5.076,205, and in the hands of persion species \$2.575,504, making an available total of \$8,251,010. During the mouth of March lest there was paid out for army pensions for the quarter ended \$11,201,503. Since that day the pension roll has continued to increase, and it is estimated that a sum of not less than \$12,759,050 will be required to meet the payment on June 8 next.

will be required to meet the payment on June 8 next.

It may not be improper to add that the experience of this office is that the payments for the month of June are anways largely increeses of those of any preceding month of a fiscal year. There will, therefore, in the appropriations for the payment of army persons, be a deficiency amounting to \$4.48,186. In addition to this deficiency \$1.50,000 will be registed to pay the increase provided for by the act increasing the pension of widows.

In explanation of this amount it may be proper to state that there are \$0.000 pensioners on the rolls whose rates have been increased by that law, and that the increase in each case at June 4 next will be \$10. This will make \$90.500, and an additional \$100,000 will be required to make itial payments; and in settlement of claims for reimbursoment by the accounting officers of the treasury.

The commissioner recommends that ac-

counting officers of the treasury.

The commissioner recommends that action be speedily taken, so that the money shall be available not later than the 30th instant.

Death of Arthur W. Fiske.

[Hartford Daily Times.] Mr. Fiske died in Washington city on the 97th of April, at the age of 48 years. A year ago he took a severe cold in traveling at the north, and last fall it developed into a lung complaint which resulted in his death. He complaint which resulted in his death. He was born in Marlow, N. H., and removed to Wasington sixteen years since, and entered into business with the late Charles C. Burr, whose daughter he married. Thirteen years ago he became the bookkeeper for and confidential clerk of Mr. E. Morrison, who is an ago he became the bookkeeper for and confidential clerk of Mr. E. Morrison, who is an extensive paper dealer on D street. Mr. Fiske was a modest man, in no way demonstrative, but his exemplary habits and strict integrity won for him many friends. His employer, the assistants in the store, and his inturate friends, held him in high esteem and affection. The Rev. Mr. Price, of the Hamline Methodist Church, made an address at the funeral, and said that Mr. Fiske's friends were consoled by the reflection that there had never been the least stain or blemish upon his character. The floral contributions were numerous and very beautiful. His aged mother was with him in his liness, and her sorrow is great, but she will carry to her northern home the consolation that her sen leaves a name which commands the respect of many. Two sons and two sisters, busides the mother and wife, survive Mr. Fiske. During his severe illness of five months, his wife, with a devotion which only a loving companion could bestow, cared for his every want. With a lingering hope and a yearning desire to relieve him from the grim disease that so remorselessly preyed upon him, she accompanied her sick husband to a southern climate, only to see him, in her weary watching night and day, sloking to the grave. She returned with him to his comfortable home only to prepare for the end. She has the heartfelt sympathies of many friends. Mr. Fiske was buried last Thursday, in the pleasant Gleuwood cemetery, in the city of Washington.

Not Barnum's "Widow Alice," but "Our

Public Building Bills Pass The Senate yesterday passed bills for the rection and improvement of public build ngs in various cities of the Union, which ligs in various cities of the Union, which bills in the aggregate appropriate about \$1,225,000. Messrs, Palmer and Morrill remarked, in response to questions in regard to the amount of money that would be taken from the treasury by these bills, that the government could make no better use of its money than in constructing buildings where proper, and in this way avoid the payment of rent. Among the bills passed was one appropriating, \$40,000 to complete payment of rent. Among the fills passed was one appropriating \$40,000 to complete the public building at Harrisonburg, Va., and \$9,687 to complete repairs; and alterations of the public building at Parkersburg, W. Va.

A Suggestion.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Now is Secretary Lamar's opportunity. He can secretary Lamar's opportunity. He can promote Commissioner Sparks to the position made vacant by the resignation of Assistant Secretary Jenks, and then appoint a good commissioner of the general land office, which will give the Senate a second chance at the confirmation of Sparks.

Alice Harrison's rollicking play has a "plot of love, mostly love, entirely love," says the New York Herald.

Confirmations. The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. P. Kimball, of Pennsylvania, to be direc-

nominations:

J. P. Kimbali, of Pennsylvania, to be director of the mint.

S. T. Houser to be governor of Montaua.
G. Montegut, superintendent of the mint at New Orleans.
J. T. Hoaly, of Hilmeis, to be assistant treasurer United States at Chicago.

R. S. Shields, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio.

H. W. Gilbert, of New York, United States consul at Trieste.

W. D. Robbinson, of New York, Supervising inspector of steam vessels ninth district.

ET.P. Donvan, of New York, surveyor of customs at Patchogue, N. Y.

N. B. Gatchell, of New York, surveyor of customs at Patchogue, N. Y.

Jas. Tilton, of New York, surveyor of customs at Great Egg Harbor, N. J.

G. D. Borton, of New Jersey, collector of customs at Grant Egg Harbor, N. J.

Fassed Assistant Engineer G. W. Stivers to be chief engineer in the mayy.

C. E. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surface in the may.

C. E. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surface in the pay.

C. H. Warner, of Washington territory, register of the land office at Walla Walla.

J. W. Leigh, of California, receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, W. T.

Also twelve postmasturs.

Nominations.

The Penddent sont the following naminar.

Nominations.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yes-er-say:
Henry F. Senevics, to be United States judge for the western district of Michigan.
David C. Fulton, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin.
Thomas F. Kelly, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Nevada.
John C. Pennywill, to be postmaster at Dover, Del.
Charles Phillip Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon in the may,

"Our Alice" is Alice Harrison.

RAILWAY NOTES. The Mexican National railroad has been ompleted to Patsecuare station, in Michoacan,

The agreement regarding eastbound passen-ger rates by trunk lines has been finally passed upon at Chicago, and now only awais the signatures of the members of the trunk line tool. peol.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn the Senato passed a House bill authorizing the Covington and Chelmant Rallway Transfer and Heliga Company to build a bridge across the Ohio river between Chelmant and Covington.

The Senate passed a bill to authorize the Ranss City, Fort Ecot and Gulf Rallroad Company to build a railroad through the Indian ierritory. Also, a bill to authorize the Denison and Wachita Rallroad Company to build a railroad through the Indian territory.

A disratch from Pittsburg says secret publishers says secret publishers

A dispatch from Pittsburg says secret peti-tions are in circulation among the employes of the Permylvania railroad asking a general advance in wases of 10 per cent. The myes-ment, it is claimed, is backed by the Knights of Labor, and is to include both pessenger and freight men, and all the men in the yards.